

STIC-Biotech/ChemLib

From: Unknown@Unknown.com
Sent: Wednesday, January 29, 2003 11:48 AM
To: Biotech01@uspto.gov
Subject: Generic form response

ResponseHeader=Commercial Database Search Request

AccessDB#= _____

LogNumber= _____

Searcher= _____

SearcherPhone= _____

SearcherBranch= _____

MyDate=Wed Jan 29 11:47:59 GMT-0500 (Eastern Standard Time) 2003

submitter=Biotech01@uspto.gov

Name=Examiner Sharon Howard

Empno=71363

Phone=308-4359

Artunit=Art Unit 1615

Office=CM1 Room 3B17

Serialnum=09/753136

PatClass=424/402, 404

Earliest=no priority date

Format1=paper

Searchtopic=

A non-irritating lotioned tissue paper or absorbent article comprising a polyester (LEXOREZ TL-8 or LEXOREZ TC-8), an organic acid (citric acid, malic acid, adipic acid, glutaric acid or succinic acid), a cationic surfactant comprising a quaternary ammonium compound, an emollient comprising fatty alkyl capped complex polyesters or hydroxy-functional polyester diols.

Comments=9:30 am to 4:30pm

send=SEND

Searcher: _____
Phone: _____
Location: _____
Date Picked Up: _____
Date Completed: _____
Searcher Prep/Review: _____
Clerical: _____
Online time: _____

TYPE OF SEARCH:
NA Sequences: _____
AA Sequences: _____
Structures: _____
Bibliographic: _____
Litigation: _____
Full text: _____
Patent Family: _____
Other: _____

VENDOR/COST (where applic.)
STN: _____
DIALOG: _____
Questel/Orbit: _____
DRLink: _____
Lexis/Nexis: _____
Sequence Sys.: _____
WWW/Internet: _____
Other (specify): _____

2B01

Point of Contact:
Beverly Shears
Technical Info. Specialist
W1 1E05 Tel: 308-4994

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Requestor's Name: _____ Serial _____

Date: _____ Phone: _____ Art Unit: _____

Search Topic:

Please write a detailed statement of search topic. Describe specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors keywords, etc., if known. For sequences, please attach a copy of the sequence. You may include a copy of the broadest and/or most relevant claim(s).

STAFF USE ONLY

Date completed: 01-30-03

Searcher: Beverly C 4999

Terminal time: 39

Elapsed time: _____

CPU time: _____

Total time: 51

Number of Searches: _____

Number of Databases: 1

Search Site

STIC

CM-1

Pre-S

Type of Search

N.A. Sequence

A.A. Sequence

Structure

Bibliographic

Vendors

IG Suite

STN

Dialog

APS

Geninfo

SDC

DARC/Questel

Other

Howard, S
09/1753136

09/753136

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:40:04 ON 30 JAN 2003

E POLYESTER/CN 5
E POLYESTERS/CN 5
E LEXOREZ TL-8/RN
E LEXOREZ TL-8/CN

L1 2 S E1-E2
L2 5 S (CITRIC ACID OR MALIC ACID OR ADIPIC ACID OR GLUTARIC A
E CITRIC ACID/CN 5
E GLUTARIC ACID/CN 5

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:41:19 ON 30 JAN 2003

L1 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEXOREZ TC 8"/CN OR
"LEXOREZ TL 8"/CN)
L2 5 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (CITRIC ACID OR MALIC
ACID OR ADIPIC ACID OR GLUTARIC ACID OR SUCCINIC
ACID)/CN
L3 271181 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR LEXOREZ(W) (TL8 OR
TC8 OR (TL OR TC)(W)8) OR POLYESTER OR POLY ESTER
L4 17050 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND (L2 OR (ORGANIC
OR CITRIC OR MALIC OR ADIPIC OR GLUTARIC OR SUCCINIC)(W)A
CID)
L5 515 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND (SURFACE ACTIVE
OR SURFACTANT)
L14 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND LOTION?

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:762777 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:334992

TITLE: Stable aqueous **surfactant** compositions
containing acrylate copolymers as rheology
modifiers

INVENTOR(S): Schmucker-Castner, Julie F.; Ambuter, Hal;
Snyder, Marcia; Weaver, Ashley A.; Kotian,
Sahira V.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noveon IP Holdings Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 87 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2001076552 | A2 | 20011018 | WO 2001-US40480 | 20010411 |
| WO 2001076552 | A3 | 20020919 | | |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| EP 1272159 | A2 | 20030108 | EP 2001-931125 | 20010411 |

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/753136

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,
PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-547595 A 20000411
WO 2001-US40480 W 20010411

AB A stable, aq. compn. comprises a substantially crosslinked alkali-swellable acrylate copolymer rheol. modifier, a surfactant, an alk. material, and various compds. therein, as for example substantially insol. materials requiring suspension or stabilization, such as a silicone, an oily material, or a pearlescent material. Addnl., this invention also relates to the formation of a rheol. and phase stable cationic hair dye compn. The invention further relates to the incorporation of an acidic material after the addn. of an alk. material to reduce the pH of the compn. without neg. impacting the viscosity of the compn. For example, a pearlized 3-in-1 conditioning shampoo was prep'd. from (part A) an acrylate crosspolymer 4.0%, 25% sodium laureth sulfate 25.0%, 18% NaOH 0.75%, and water up to 100%, (part B) 18% NaOH 0.05%, guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride 0.3%, and water up to 100%, (part C) 50% lauryl glucoside 4.0%, 29% sodium lauryl sulfate 15.0%, Euperlan PK-3000 3.0%, DC 1664 Emulsion 3.0%, 35% cocamidopropylbетaine 3.0%, Lamesoft PO-65 1.0%, fragrance 0.50%, Phenonip 0.50%, and 50% **citric acid** 0.40%. The conditioning shampoo obtained was a stable, satiny, pearlized viscous liq. of pH 5.5-5.8 and **surfactant** activity of 13.7%.

IT 77-92-9, **Citric acid**, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)

(stable aq. **surfactant** compns. contg. crosslinked alkali-swellable acrylate copolymers as rheol. modifiers)

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:566739 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:157677

TITLE: Pain reliever compositions containing Capsicum extract

INVENTOR(S): Barr, Teresa Leigh; Holt, Stephen D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,197,823.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 2001011083 | A1 | 20010802 | US 2001-800245 | 20010306 |
| US 6197823 | B1 | 20010306 | US 1999-408740 | 19990929 |
| WO 2002022120 | A1 | 20020321 | WO 2001-US26027 | 20010914 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, | | | | |

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CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE,
TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,
TD, TG

AU 2001090552 A5 20020326 AU 2001-90552 20010914
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-408740 A2 19990929
US 2000-662962 A 20000915
US 2001-800245 A 20010306
WO 2001-US26027 W 20010914

AB A compn. contg. capsicum ext. together with other ingredients to neutralize the discomfort resulting from the application of Capsicum ext. to the skin enabling treatment of many types of discomforts, including arthritis pain, neuropathy, post-surgical scarring, hemorrhoid pain and itching, and pruritus without the discomfort normally assocd. with the topical application of the Capsicum ext. Thus, a night-time formulation contained ibuprofen 200.0, glucosamine 250.0-1500.0, chondroitin 50.0-500.0, boswellin 50.0-250.0, glycyrrhizinate 0.001-2.0, Stevia 1.0-1000.0, melatonin 1.0-10.0, Kava kava 50.0-1000.0, Valerian Root 50.0-400.0, passionflower 50.0-00.0, hops 50.0-400.0, and diphenhydramine-HCl 5.0-50.0 mg.

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pain reliever compns. contg. Capsicum ext.)

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:507474 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:82073
TITLE: Antiviral lotioned tissue.
INVENTOR(S): Shanklin, Gary L.; Krzysik, Duane G.; Henderson, Cynthia W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2001049117 | A2 | 20010712 | WO 2000-US35629 | 20001229 |
| WO 2001049117 | A3 | 20020502 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 2002006434 | A1 | 20020117 | US 2000-753136 | 20001229 |
| EP 1244355 | A2 | 20021002 | EP 2000-986776 | 20001229 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | US 1999-173830P | P | 19991230 |

09/753136

WO 2000-US35629 W 20001229

AB A soothing antiviral lotion compn. and a **lotioned** tissue product having a surface with the **lotion** compn. applied thereto, is given. The **lotion** includes an antiviral **org. acid** and a topical delivery system. The topical delivery system includes one or more **polyesters** which allow incorporation of the **org.** acids into the **lotion** formulation, controls their delivery, and maintains them in the stratum corneum. The **lotion** compn. may optionally contain a **surfactant**, a skin irritation inhibiting agents and other additives.

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies
110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-94-1, Glutaric acid
124-04-9, aDIPIC ACID, biological studies 6915-15-7, Malic acid
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (antiviral **lotioned** tissue contg.)

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:495154 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:134419
TITLE: Moisturizing personal cleansing compositions with improved lipid deposition
INVENTOR(S): Dixon, Thomas Jefferson
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| WO 9938491 | A1 | 19990805 | WO 1999-IB138 | 19990126 |
| W: CN, JP, MX RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| EP 1051153 | A1 | 20001115 | EP 1999-900587 | 19990126 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| JP 2002501883 | T2 | 20020122 | JP 2000-529225 | 19990126 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1998-14938 | A 19980128 |
| | | | WO 1999-IB138 | W 19990126 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:134419

AB The present invention relates to moisturizing personal cleansing compns. comprising a lathering **surfactant** and a lipophilic skin moisturizing agent wherein the moisturizing personal cleansing compn. has a Lipid Deposition Value of greater than or equal to about 25 .mu.g/square centimeter. The invention further relates to moisturizing personal cleansing compn. comprising from about 85 % to about 95 % of a neat cleansing **lotion** comprising from about 0.5 % to about 30 % by wt. of the neat cleansing **lotion**, of a lathering **surfactant**; from about 0.5 % to about 33 % by wt. of the neat cleansing **lotion**, of a lipophilic skin moisturizing agent; from about 0.1 % to about 2 % by wt. of the neat cleansing **lotion**, of a stabilizer; and

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from about 35 % to about 90 % by wt. of the neat cleansing lotion, of water; and from about 3 % to about 15 % of a hydrocarbon propellant wherein the moisturizing personal cleansing compn. has a Deposition Value of greater than or equal to about 25 .mu.g/cm². A compn. was prep'd. contg. ammonium alkyl ethoxylated-3 sulfonate 5.13, ammonium lauryl sulfate 1.50, lauroamphoacetate 1.43, trihydroxystearin 0.50, lauryl alc. 0.25, Polymer JR30M 0.30, petrolatum 5.00, soybean oil 9.00, citric acid 1.00, preservative 0.60, perfume 0.80 wt.% and water to 100%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

[(FILE "MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, RAPRA, PROMT, PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 14:59:51 ON 30 JAN 2003)

L1 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEXOREZ TC 8"/CN OR "LEXOREZ TL 8"/CN)
L2 5 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (CITRIC ACID OR MALIC ACID OR ADIPIC ACID OR GLUTARIC ACID OR SUCCINIC ACID)/CN
L3 271181 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR LEXOREZ(W) (TL8 OR TC8 OR (TL OR TC)(W)8) OR POLYESTER OR POLY ESTER
L4 17050 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND (L2 OR (ORGANIC OR CITRIC OR MALIC OR ADIPIC OR GLUTARIC OR SUCCINIC)(W)A CID)
L5 515 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND (SURFACE ACTIVE OR SURFACTANT)
L12 8 SEA L5 AND LOTION?
L13 5 SEA L12 AND (WIPES OR TISSUE OR ARTICLE)

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13

L15 5 DUP REM L13 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 5 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:467782 PROMT

TITLE: Chemical tradenames. (Q-Z). (list of chemical companies throughout the world with contact data) (Industry Overview) (Cover Story)

SOURCE: Chemical Week, (27 Sep 2002) Vol. 164, No. 38, pp. 497(9).

ISSN: ISSN: 0009-272X.

PUBLISHER: Chemical Week Associates

DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter

LANGUAGE: English

WORD COUNT: 12518

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB QDO DBQDO: Vulcanizing agents -- Lord Corporation, Chemical Product Division

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2002 Chemical Week Associates

Subscription: \$99.00 per year. Published weekly. P.O. Box 7721, Riverton, NJ 08077-9021.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

09/753136

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:467781 PROMT
TITLE: Chemical tradenames. (F-P). (list of chemical companies throughout the world with contact data) (Industry Overview) (Cover Story)
SOURCE: Chemical Week, (27 Sep 2002) Vol. 164, No. 38, pp. 486(12).
ISSN: ISSN: 0009-272X.
PUBLISHER: Chemical Week Associates
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 18020
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB F-1000, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 3600, 4400: Aluminum hydroxide dried gel -- Reheis Inc
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2002 Chemical Week Associates

Subscription: \$99.00 per year. Published weekly. P.O. Box 7721, Riverton, NJ 08077-9021.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 5 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-565119 [63] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-167638
TITLE: New non-irritating anti-viral **lotioned** **tissue** product comprises composition containing at least one anti-viral **organic acid** and a topical delivery system including at least one **polyester**.
DERWENT CLASS: A23 A96 B05 D22
INVENTOR(S): HENDERSON, C W; KRZYSIK, D G; SHANKLIN, G L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KIMB) KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC; (HEND-I) HENDERSON C W; (KRZY-I) KRZYSIK D G; (SHAN-I) SHANKLIN G L
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---------------|---|----------|-----------|----|----|
| WO 2001049117 | A2 | 20010712 | (200163)* | EN | 16 |
| RW: | AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC | | | | |
| MW | MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW | | | | |
| W: | AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE | | | | |
| DK | DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG | | | | |
| KP | KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ | | | | |
| PL | PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU | | | | |
| ZA | ZW | | | | |
| AU 2001022956 | A | 20010716 | (200169) | | |
| US 2002006434 | A1 | 20020117 | (200212) | | |
| EP 1244355 | A2 | 20021002 | (200265) | EN | |
| R: | AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK | | | | |
| NL | PT RO SE SI TR | | | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---------------|------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2001049117 | A2 | WO 2000-US35629 | 20001229 |
| AU 2001022956 | A | AU 2001-22956 | 20001229 |

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| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| US 2002006434 A1 Provisional | US 1999-173830P 19991230 |
| | US 2000-753136 20001229 |
| EP 1244355 A2 | EP 2000-986776 20001229 |
| | WO 2000-US35629 20001229 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| AU 2001022956 | A Based on | WO 200149117 |
| EP 1244355 | A2 Based on | WO 200149117 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-173830P 19991230; US 2000-753136
20001229

AN 2001-565119 [63] WPIDS
AB WO 200149117 A UPAB: 20011031

NOVELTY - A new non-irritating anti-viral **lotioned tissue** product (I) has an anti-viral **lotion** composition applied to at least one surface (i). The composition comprises at least one anti-viral **organic acid** (ii) and a topical delivery system including at least one **polyester** (iii).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for (I) comprising (i) and (iii).

ACTIVITY - Virucide.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The **tissue** product is useful for inhibiting the transfer of a viral infection by contacting a fluid containing the virus(es) with the **tissue** product and absorbing the fluid within the absorbent **article** to contact the fluid with the anti-viral **lotion** composition.

Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 5 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-535408 [59] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-256387 [26]; 2002-237136 [29]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-159406
TITLE: New composition useful as a pain reliever for pains caused by arthritis comprises capsicum extract along with other ingredients.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): BARR, T L; HOLT, S D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BARR-I) BARR T L; (HOLT-I) HOLT S D; (MEDI-N) MEDICAL MERCHANDISING INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 97
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|------|----------|-----------|----|----|
| US 2001011083 | A1 | 20010802 | (200159)* | | 10 |
| WO 2002022120 | A1 | 20020321 | (200226) | EN | |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG | | | | | |

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UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2001090552 A 20020326 (200251)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 2001011083 | A1 CIP of | US 1999-408740 | 19990929 |
| | | US 2001-800245 | 20010306 |
| WO 2002022120 | A1 | WO 2001-US26027 | 20010914 |
| AU 2001090552 | A | AU 2001-90552 | 20010914 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| US 2001011083 | A1 CIP of | US 6197823 |
| AU 2001090552 | Based on | WO 200222120 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-800245 20010306; US 1999-408740
19990929; US 2000-662962 20000915

AN 2001-535408 [59] WPIDS

CR 2001-256387 [26]; 2002-237136 [29]

AB US2001011083 A UPAB: 20020812

NOVELTY - A composition comprises topical carrier (a) transdermal component (b), capsicum extract (c), encapsulation agent (d), solubility agent (e), viscosity adjusting agent (f) and analgesic agent (g). (b) is a peppermint, ginger, horseradish, yarrow, chamomile, or rosemary extract, ester, methylsulfonyl methane, benzyl alcohol and/or benzoic acid. (d) is a gum, resin or its derivative.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a patch for treating arthritis and neurological pains comprising elastomeric adhesive unit on which the composition is disposed.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; vasotopic; antipruritic; vulnerary; analgesic; antidiabetic.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating discomforts caused by arthritis, hemorrhoids, pruritis and neurological pains (claimed), post surgical scarring, itching, post peripetic neuralgia or diabetes with neuropathy.

ADVANTAGE - The composition does not burn when applied topically or when exposed to sunlight or water. The capsaicin contained in the composition is fully functional and provides analgesic and anesthetic properties. The composition is fast acting and long acting due to the presence of menthol. The analgesic used in the composition reduces capsicum extract induced skin irritation topically to the skin of the victim near an area affected by the discomfort.

Dwg.0/0

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 5 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-154303 [14] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-049412
TITLE: Lotion-contg. tissue paper for
cleaning, or lubricous coating - comprises
lotion compsn. comprising water-free

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polysiloxane emollient, agent immobilising
emollient on paper and hydrophilic
surfactant.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 D21 E19 F09
INVENTOR(S): MACKEY, L N; ROE, D C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 73
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|------|--------------------|------|----|----|
| WO 9706306 | A1 | 19970220 (199714)* | EN | 52 | |
| RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA | | | | | |
| PT SD SE SZ UG | | | | | |
| W: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB | | | | | |
| GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN | | | | | |
| MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ | | | | | |
| VN | | | | | |
| US 5624676 | A | 19970429 (199723) | | 14 | |
| AU 9665983 | A | 19970305 (199726) | | | |
| EP 842326 | A1 | 19980520 (199824) | EN | | |
| R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE | | | | | |
| JP 11511046 | W | 19990928 (199952) | | 55 | |
| MX 9800959 | A1 | 19981101 (200022) | | | |
| KR 99036116 | A | 19990525 (200032) | | | |
| AU 725969 | B | 20001026 (200059) | | | |
| KR 270836 | B | 20001201 (200173) | | | |
| EP 842326 | B1 | 20011205 (200203) | EN | | |
| R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE | | | | | |
| DE 69617693 | E | 20020117 (200213) | | | |
| ES 2165511 | T3 | 20020316 (200227) | | | |
| MX 205011 | B | 20011010 (200279) | | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|-----------------|------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9706306 | A1 | WO 1996-US12235 | 19960725 |
| US 5624676 | A | US 1995-510929 | 19950803 |
| AU 9665983 | A | AU 1996-65983 | 19960725 |
| EP 842326 | A1 | EP 1996-925486 | 19960725 |
| WO 1996-US12235 | | WO 1996-US12235 | 19960725 |
| JP 11511046 | W | WO 1996-US12235 | 19960725 |
| JP 1997-508467 | | JP 1997-508467 | 19960725 |
| MX 9800959 | A1 | MX 1998-959 | 19980203 |
| KR 99036116 | A | WO 1996-US12235 | 19960725 |
| KR 1998-700784 | | KR 1998-700784 | 19980203 |
| AU 725969 | B | AU 1996-65983 | 19960725 |
| KR 270836 | B | WO 1996-US12235 | 19960725 |
| KR 1998-700784 | | KR 1998-700784 | 19980203 |
| EP 842326 | B1 | EP 1996-925486 | 19960725 |
| WO 1996-US12235 | | WO 1996-US12235 | 19960725 |
| DE 69617693 | E | DE 1996-617693 | 19960725 |
| EP 1996-925486 | | EP 1996-925486 | 19960725 |
| WO 1996-US12235 | | WO 1996-US12235 | 19960725 |
| ES 2165511 | T3 | EP 1996-925486 | 19960725 |
| MX 205011 | B | MX 1998-959 | 19980203 |

09/753136

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO | |
|-------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| AU 9665983 | A | Based on | WO 9706306 |
| EP 842326 | A1 | Based on | WO 9706306 |
| JP 11511046 | W | Based on | WO 9706306 |
| KR 99036116 | A | Based on | WO 9706306 |
| AU 725969 | B | Previous Publ. | AU 9665983 |
| | | Based on | WO 9706306 |
| KR 270836 | B | Previous Publ. | KR 99036116 |
| | | Based on | WO 9706306 |
| EP 842326 | B1 | Based on | WO 9706306 |
| DE 69617693 | E | Based on | EP 842326 |
| | | Based on | WO 9706306 |
| ES 2165511 | T3 | Based on | EP 842326 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-510929 19950803

AN 1997-154303 [14] WPIDS

AB WO 9706306 A UPAB: 19970407

A lotion-contg. tissue paper has applied to its surface(s), in an amt of 0.1-20 wt% of the dried tissue paper, a lotion compsn which is a semi-solid or solid at 20 deg. C and comprising:

(a) 5-95% of a water free emollient having a plastic or fluid consistency at 20 deg. C and comprising petroleum based emollients, fatty acid ester emollients, alkyl ethoxylate emollients, fatty acid ester ethoxylate emollients, fatty alcohol emollients, polysiloxane emollients and/or silicone wax emollients;

(b) 5-95% of an agent capable of immobilising the emollient on the surface of the tissue paper, the immobilising agent having a m.pt of at least 35 deg. C and comprising a solid polyol polyester comprising polyhydric alcohol contg at least 4 OH gps esterified with 2-30C fatty acids or organic radicals; and

(c) opt 1-50% of a hydrophilic surfactant having an HLB value of at least 4.

USE - The tissue papers are esp toilet tissue papers and provide cleaning and therapeutic or protective lotion coating benefits.

ADVANTAGE - The tissue paper has the desired soothing, lubricous feel, does not require high levels of mineral oils, does not adversely affect the tensile strength and caliper of the prod and does not require special wrapping or barrier materials for packaging.

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ABEQ US 5624676 A UPAB: 19970606

A lotioned tissue paper having applied to at least one surface thereof, in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 20% by weight of the dried tissue paper, a lotion composition which is semi-solid or solid at 20 deg. C. and which comprises:

(A) from about 5 to about 95% of a substantially water free emollient having a plastic or fluid consistency at 20 deg. C. and comprises a member selected from the group consisting of petroleum-based emollients, fatty acid ester emollients, alkyl ethoxylate emollients, fatty acid ester ethoxylate emollients, fatty alcohol emollients, polysiloxane emollients, silicone wax emollients, and mixtures thereof;

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(B) from about 5 to about 95% of an agent capable of immobilizing the emollient on the surface of **tissue** paper treated with the **lotion** composition, said immobilizing agent having a melting point of at least 35 deg. C. and comprising a solid polyol **polyester** comprising a polyhydric alcohol containing at least 4 hydroxyl groups esterified with fatty acid or other **organic acid** radicals having at least 2 carbon atoms and up to 30 carbon atoms; and

(C) optionally from about 1 to about 50% of a hydrophilic **surfactant** having an HLB value of at least about 4.

Dwg. 0/0

(FILE=HCAPLUS ENTERED AT 15:06:58 ON 30 JAN 2003)

L1 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEXOREZ TC 8"/CN OR "LEXOREZ TL 8"/CN)
L2 5 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (CITRIC ACID OR MALIC ACID OR ADIPIC ACID OR GLUTARIC ACID OR SUCCINIC ACID)/CN
L3 271181 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR LEXOREZ(W) (TL8 OR TC8 OR (TL OR TC)(W)8) OR POLYESTER OR POLY ESTER
L4 17050 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND (L2 OR (ORGANIC OR CITRIC OR MALIC OR ADIPIC OR GLUTARIC OR SUCCINIC)(W)A CID)
L5 515 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND (SURFACE ACTIVE OR SURFACTANT)
L16 5172 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON TISSUE(3A) (PAPER OR PRODUCT) OR ABSORBENT(3A) (ARTICLE OR WIPES)
L17 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND L16

L18 3 L17 NOT L14

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:741888 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:313395

TITLE: Antimicrobial wipes containing anionic **surfactant** and acid as proton donating agent

INVENTOR(S): Beerse, Peter William; Morgan, Jeffrey Michael; Baier, Kathleen Grieshop; Cen, Raymond Wei; Bakken, Theresa Anne; Clapp, Mannie Lee; Warren, Raphael

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|---|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2000061107 | A1 | 20001019 | WO 2000-US9855 | 20000413 |
| W: | AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, | | | |

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NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,
MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 6482423 B1 20021119 US 2000-534732 20000327
EP 1169017 A1 20020109 EP 2000-923293 20000413
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,
PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
JP 2002540898 T2 20021203 JP 2000-610440 20000413
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-129143P P 19990413
WO 2000-US9855 W 20000413

AB An antimicrobial wipe comprises a porous or absorbent sheet impregnated with an antimicrobial cleansing compn. contg. 0.001-5.0% of an antimicrobial agent, 0.05-10% of an anionic **surfactant**, 0.1-10% of a proton donating agent, and 3-99.85% water. The compn. is adjusted to a pH of 3.0-6.0. The antimicrobial cleansing compn. has a Gram Pos. Residual Effectiveness Index of > 0.5. Also disclosed are methods for cleansing skin and providing residual effectiveness vs. Gram pos. bacteria using these products.

IT 77-92-9, biological studies 110-15-6, Butanedioic acid, biological studies 110-94-1, Glutaric acid 124-04-9, Hexanedioic acid, biological studies 6915-15-7

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(antimicrobial wipes contg. anionic **surfactant**, acid as proton donating agent, and lipophilic skin moisturizer)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:741887 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:313394

TITLE: Antimicrobial wipes which provide improved immediate germ reduction

INVENTOR(S): Beerse, Peter William; Morgan, Jeffrey Michael; Baier, Kathleen Grieshop; Cen, Raymond Wei; Bakken, Theresa Anne

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2000061106 | A1 | 20001019 | WO 2000-US9854 | 20000413 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, | | | | |

09/753136

MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 6488943 B1 20021203 US 2000-535250 20000327
EP 1165041 A1 20020102 EP 2000-923292 20000413
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,
PT, IE, FI
JP 2002541182 T2 20021203 JP 2000-610439 20000413
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-129079P P 19990413
WO 2000-US9854 W 20000413

AB An antimicrobial wipe, effective against Gram pos. bacteria, Gram neg. bacteria, fungi, yeasts, molds, and viruses, comprises a porous or absorbent sheet impregnated with an antimicrobial cleansing compn. contg. 0.001-5.0% of an antimicrobial agent, 0.05-10% of an anionic **surfactant**, 0.1%-10% of a proton donating agent, and 3.00-99.85% of water. The compn. is adjusted to a pH of 3.0-6.0. The antimicrobial cleansing compn. has an One-wash Immediate Germ Redn. Index of > 1.3 and a Mildness Index of > 0.3. The present invention also relates to methods for removing germs from the skin using the antimicrobial wipes described herein.

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies
110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological
studies 6915-15-7, Malic acid
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial wipes contg. anionic **surfactant**, acid as
proton donating agent, and lipophilic skin moisturizer for
improved immediate germ redn.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN
THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:741886 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:313393
TITLE: Antimicrobial wipes containing anionic
surfactant and acid as proton donating
agent
INVENTOR(S): Beerse, Peter William; Morgan, Jeffrey Michael;
Baier, Kathleen Grieshop; Cen, Raymond Wei;
Bakken, Theresa Anne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter and Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2000061105 | A1 | 20001019 | WO 2000-US9853 | 20000413 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, | | | | |

09/753136

TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,
MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 6413529 B1 20020702 US 2000-536314 20000327
EP 1176947 A1 20020206 EP 2000-923291 20000413
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
JP 2002541181 T2 20021203 JP 2000-610438 20000413
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-128952P P 19990413
WO 2000-US9853 W 20000413

AB An antimicrobial wipe comprises a porous or absorbent sheet impregnated with an antimicrobial cleansing compn. contg. 0.001-5.0% of an antimicrobial agent, 0.05-10% of an anionic **surfactant**, 0.1-10% of a proton donating agent, and 3-99.85% of water. The compn. is adjusted to a pH of 3.0-6.0. The antimicrobial cleansing compn. has a Gram Neg. Residual Effectiveness Index of > 0.3. Also disclosed are methods for cleansing skin and providing residual effectiveness vs. Gram neg. bacteria using these products. The antimicrobial wipes are used for acne treatment.

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies

110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies

110-94-1, Glutaric acid

124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological

studies 6915-15-7, Malic acid

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(antimicrobial wipes contg. anionic **surfactant**, acid as proton donating agent, and lipophilic skin moisturizer)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, RAPRA, PROMT, PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 15:09:09 ON 30 JAN 2003)

L19 5 S L17

L20 1 S L19 NOT L13

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-010501 [01] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-002496

TITLE: Composition and dispersion for making nonwoven fabric comprises at least one fibre and a binding amount of hydroxy-functionalized polyether or **polyester**.

DERWENT CLASS: A23 A25 A87 F04

INVENTOR(S): BECKERDITE, J M; DUKES, C D; SHAFFER, D G; XIA, G

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DOWC) DOW CHEM CO; (BECK-I) BECKERDITE J M; (DUKE-I) DUKES C D; (SHAF-I) SHAFFER D G; (XIAG-I) XIA G

COUNTRY COUNT: 91

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---------------|-----------------------|------|----|----|
| WO 2001064990 | A2 20010907 (200201)* | EN | 17 | |

09/753136

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC
MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CZ DE DK
DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ YU ZA ZW
AU 2001038420 A 20010912 (200204)
US 2002009937 A1 20020124 (200210)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2001064990 | A2 | WO 2001-US5088 | 20010215 |
| AU 2001038420 | A | AU 2001-38420 | 20010215 |
| US 2002009937 | A1 Provisional | US 2000-185281P | 20000228 |
| | | US 2001-780075 | 20010209 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
| AU 2001038420 | A Based on | WO 200164990 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-185281P 20000228; US 2001-780075
20010209

AN 2002-010501 [01] WPIDS

AB WO 200164990 A UPAB: 20020105

NOVELTY - Composition comprises at least one fibre and a binding amount of a hydroxy-functionalized polyether or **polyester**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for (1) A nonwoven fabric comprising the composition; and

(2) A dispersion comprising a hydroxy-functionalized polyether or **polyester**.

USE - The composition is used in nonwoven fabrics (claimed) and so are useful in any application where nonwoven materials have utility, e.g. filtration, medical and clean room applications, as garments, barrier products, sterilization wraps, interlinings, cushioning, stretchable **absorbent** materials, **wipes** and in the preparation of personal-care articles such as flushable diapers.

ADVANTAGE - The fabrics prepared using this composition are stronger than those produced without binders but don't exhibit reduced absorption performance or a stiff hand.

Dwg.0/0

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:11:28 ON 30 JAN 2003

L21 2984 S ABSORBENT(3A) MATERIAL

L22 0 S L21 AND L5

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPPI, RAPRA, PROMT, PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 15:11:59
ON 30 JAN 2003

L23 6 S L22

L24 3 S L23 NOT (L13 OR L19)

L25 3 DUP REM L24 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

09/753136

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-540940 [60] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-402047
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-161368
TITLE: Semi-finished foam sheet material, for use in e.g.
food packaging sector, comprises de-structured or
complexed starch, foamed as continuous phase,
having specified density and cell dimensions in
absence of stretching.
DERWENT CLASS: A11 A92 P73
INVENTOR(S): BASTIOLI, A; BASTIOLI, C; LOMBI, R; SALVATI, P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NOVA-N) NOVAMONT SPA
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|------|----------|-----------|----|----|
| US 2001014388 | A1 | 20010816 | (200160)* | 11 | |
| EP 1127914 | A2 | 20010829 | (200160) | EN | |
| R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR | | | | | |
| WO 2001060898 | A1 | 20010823 | (200160) | EN | |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK ŚL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2001031742 | A | 20010827 | (200176) | | |
| NO 2002003839 | A | 20020927 | (200277) | | |
| BR 2001008382 | A | 20021029 | (200280) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------------|----------|
| US 2001014388 | A1 | US 2001-784707 | 20010215 |
| EP 1127914 | A2 | EP 2001-103390 | 20010214 |
| WO 2001060898 | A1 | WO 2001-EP1601 | 20010214 |
| AU 2001031742 | A | AU 2001-31742 | 20010214 |
| NO 2002003839 | A | WO 2001-EP1601 | 20010214 |
| | | NO 2002-3839 | 20020814 |
| BR 2001008382 | A | BR 2001-8382 | 20010214 |
| | | WO 2001-EP1601 | 20010214 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO | |
|---------------|------|-----------|--------------|
| AU 2001031742 | A | Based on | WO 200160898 |
| BR 2001008382 | A | Based on | WO 200160898 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: IT 2000-TO141 20000215

AN 2001-540940 [60] WPIDS

AB US2001014388 A UPAB: 20011018

NOVELTY - A partly-finished foam sheet material, comprises
de-structured or complexed starch foamed as a continuous phase. The
starch foam has a density of 20-150 kg/m³, cell dimension of 25-700

mu m, with a cell distribution such that 80% of the cells have a dimension of 20-400 mu m in the absence of stretching.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(i) products (finished and semi-finished) comprising from the semi-finished starch foam products, obtained by laminating layers of non-woven fabric, woven fabric, paper, biodegradable and non-biodegradable films or aluminum;

(ii) a sheet which can be formed as a non-laminated sheet;

(iii) the production of the foam sheet by extrusion, which involves supplying starch (6-30 wt.%) having an intrinsic viscosity 2-0.6 dl/g in the presence of water into the extruder. The starch is added in an amount such as to permit the starchy components to constitute the continuous phase of the material (including a natural or synthetic thermoplastic polymer and additives such as plasticizers, lubricants, nucleating agents, **surfactants**, weak acids and fillers). The starchy mass is completely melted and carbon dioxide (0.4-10 wt.%) is introduced into the melt at 120-160 deg. C. The melt is mixed for 5-40 minutes to homogenize the distribution of the mixture containing expanding agents such as **citric acid** and bicarbonate, water and carbon dioxide, and the viscosity of the composition is adjusted to 1.5-0.3 dl/g;

(iv) the formation of semi-finished products, comprises conditioning the product or semi-finished product to a water content of 15-20% at 40-100 deg. C. The above mixture is placed in a male-female impact mold at an ambient temperature and 80 deg. C. The obtained product is creased to form a product with a density of 50-150 kg/m³ possibly having a hinge, resistant to repeated closure/opening cycles; and

(v) the combination of the partly-finished product in multilayer structures to form products in various shape such as rolls, blocks and foam sheets of significant resilience, corner pieces, protective containers for use in electrical domestic appliance sectors, or for electronic products, in the food sector, for pharmaceuticals, for design and furniture, for mail order or envelopes for couriers.

USE - Used in food packaging sector as trays for foods, with a life span of 30 days, especially for packaging meat, dairy products, vegetables, eggs, fruits, as display containers for glass, plastics or metal packages of small dimensions, as containers for fast food such as for hamburgers, potato chips and similar products, as multi-compartment container for fast food and meats, for hot and cold liquids, as cups for coffee and drinks, as containers for soups in Asiatic countries and high liquid content products, as containers for objects of small weight such as multi-compartment trays for portable telephones and small electrical domestic appliances, with mechanical properties such as to avoid phenomenon of abrasion encountered with containers of pressed paper, as trays for wrapping meat in supermarkets, which is provided with an **absorbent** or **super-absorbent material** for eliminating the presence of blood fitted directly into the sheets and as containers for microwave-oven use (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The products formed have good properties of flexibility in the hinge region due to the fine and homogeneous morphology of the cells and have a very good uniform surface. The partly-finished product has hinge part, capable of resisting at least 10 consecutive opening/closing cycles at 35% RE and 23 deg. C

09/753136

without breaking, using 2-4 seconds for each opening/closing operations.

Dwg.0/2

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 3 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:53248 PROMT
TITLE: 1998 FOOD ADDITIVE SUMMARY.
SOURCE: Food Chemical News, (25 Jan 1999) Vol. 40, No. 49.
ISSN: 0015-6337.
PUBLISHER: Food Chemical News, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 20496
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

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L25 ANSWER 3 OF 3 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:156556 PROMT
TITLE: INDIRECT ADDITIVE PETITIONS PENDING DEC. 31, 1996
SOURCE: Food Chemical News, (27 Jan 1997) pp. N/A.
ISSN: 0015-6337.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 3976
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB ACRYLONITRILE-BUTADIENE COPOLYMER, HYDROGENATED. To clear use in contact with food in repeated use applications. Zeon Chemicals, Oct. 4, 1993 (Oct. 11, 1993, Page 72).

ADHESIVES. To amend -175.105 to clear polyurethane resins derived from the reactions of toluene diisocyanate or 4,4'-methylene bis(cyclohexylisocyanate) with carboxylic acid modified polypropylene glycol and with triethyl-amide and ethylenediamine. Olin, May 10, 1990 (May 14, 1990, Page 2).

ADHESIVES. ANTIOXIDANTS AND/OR STABILIZERS FOR POLYMERS. To amend -175.105 and -178.2010 to clear 2,2'-ethylidene-bis(4,5-di-tert-butylphenyl) fluorophosphonite. Ethyl, Sept. 30, 1991 (Oct. 7, 1991, Page 52).

ADHESIVES. COMPONENTS OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD IN CONTACT WITH AQUEOUS AND FATTY FOODS. COMPONENTS OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD IN CONTACT WITH DRY FOOD. To amend -175.105, -176.170 and -176.180 to clear use of poly(sodium 2-acrylamide-2-methylpropanesulfonate). Lubrizol, April 8, 1992 (April 13, 1992, Page 55).

ADHESIVES. RESINOUS AND POLYMERIC COATINGS. COMPONENTS OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD IN CONTACT WITH AQUEOUS AND FATTY FOODS. To amend -175.105, -175.300 and -176.160 to clear hydroxymethyl-5,5-dimethylhydantoin and 1,3-bis (hydroxymethyl)-5,5-dimethylhydantoin. Lonza, May 17, 1993 (May 24, 1993, Page 46).

ADHESIVES. STYRENE BLOCK POLYMERS. To amend -175.105 and -177.1810 to clear maleic anhydride modified hydrogenated styrene butadiene block polymer. Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd., Nov. 17, 1994 (Nov. 21, 1994, Page 43).

ADHESIVES. EMULSIFIERS AND/OR SURFACE-ACTIVE

09/753136

AGENTS. To amend -175.105 and -178.3400 to clear polyethyleneglycol alkyl (C10-C12)ether sulfosuccinate, disodium salt. Cytec Industries, Aug. 26, 1996 (Sept. 2, 1996, Page 25).

ADHESIVES. To amend -175.105 to clear epichlorohydrin-dipropylene glycol and epichlorohydrin-polypropylene glycol as reactants in the preparation of epoxy-based resins. Dow Chemical, Oct. 22, 1996 (Oct. 28, 1996, Page 23).

n-ALKYLGUTARIMIDE/ACRYLIC COPOLYMERS. To amend -177.1060 to expand use to include contact with foods which are high-temperature heat-sterilized, boiling water sterilized, or hot-filled or pasteurized above 150degreeF. Rohm and Haas, Feb. 9, 1990 (Feb. 12, 1990, Page 45).

AMMONIUM bis(N-ETHYL-2-PERFLUOROALKYLSULFONAMIDE ETHYL) PHOSPHATES. To clear use in contact with nonalcoholic foods at high temperatures, including in microwave heat susceptor packaging. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, April 16, 1990 (April 23, 1990, Page 35).

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~~FILEE~~ 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:16:20 ON 30 JAN 2003

L31 0 S L12
L32 0 S L17
L33 0 S L22

~~FILEE~~ 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:17:28 ON 30 JAN 2003

L26 2740 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYESTERS/CT
L27 4085 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "CITRIC ACID"/CT
L28 739 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "ADIPIC ACIDS"/CT
L29 1186 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "SUCCINIC ACID"/CT
L30 10 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND (L27 OR L28 OR L29)
L34 10654 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS"/CT
L35 0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND L34

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 10 MEDLINE

AN 2002640115 MEDLINE

TI Poly-beta-hydroxybutyrate biosynthesis in the facultative methylotroph *methylbacterium extorquens* AM1: identification and mutation of *gap11*, *gap20*, and *phaR*.

AU Korotkova Natalia; Chistoserdova Ludmila; Lidstrom Mary E

SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (2002 Nov) 184 (22) 6174-81.

Journal code: 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.

AB *Methylbacterium extorquens* AM1, a serine cycle facultative methylotroph, accumulates poly-beta-hydroxybutyrate (PHB) as a carbon and energy reserve material during growth on both multicarbon- and single-carbon substrates. Recently, the identification and mutation of the genes involved in the biosynthesis and degradation of PHB have been described for this bacterium, demonstrating that two of the genes of the PHB cycle (*phaA* and *phaB*) are also involved in C(1) and C(2) metabolism, as part of a novel pathway for glyoxylate regeneration in the serine cycle (N. Korotkova and M. E. Lidstrom, *J. Bacteriol.* 183:1038-1046, 2001; N. Korotkova, L. Chistoserdova, V. Kuksa, and M. E. Lidstrom, *J. Bacteriol.* 184:1750-1758, 2002). In this work, three new genes involved in PHB biosynthesis in this bacterium have been investigated via mutation and phenotypic analysis: *gap11*, *gap20*, and *phaR*. We demonstrate that *gap11* and *gap20* encode two major

granule-associated proteins (phasins) and that mutants with mutations in these genes are defective in PHB production and also in growth on C(2) compounds, while they show wild-type growth characteristics on C(1) or multicarbon compounds. The phaR mutant shows defects in both PHB accumulation and growth characteristics when grown on C(1) compounds and has defects in PHB accumulation but grows normally on C(3) and C(4) compounds, while both PHB accumulation and growth rate are at wild-type levels during growth on C(2) compounds. Our results suggest that this phenotype is due to altered fluxes of acetyl coenzyme A (CoA), a major intermediate in C(1), C(2), and heterotrophic metabolism in *M. extorquens* AM1, as well as the entry metabolite for the PHB cycle. Therefore, it seems likely that PhaR acts to control acetyl-CoA flux to PHB in this methylotrophic bacterium.

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 10 MEDLINE
 AN 2002451041 MEDLINE
 TI A retrospective case series comparing the use of demineralized freeze-dried bone allograft and freeze-dried bone allograft combined with enamel matrix derivative for the treatment of advanced osseous lesions.
 AU Rosen Paul S; Reynolds Mark A
 SO JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY, (2002 Aug) 73 (8) 942-9.
 Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
 AB BACKGROUND: Combined regenerative approaches have been used for treating advanced osseous lesions around teeth. The aim of combining treatments is to enhance both clinical predictability and regenerative outcome compared to a monotherapeutic approach. This case series from a private practice reports on the clinical efficacy of an enamel matrix derivative (EMD) combined with either demineralized freeze-dried bone allograft (DFDBA) or freeze-dried bone allograft (FDBA) in the treatment of advanced infrabony lesions. The advanced lesions were veneered by a rapidly formed absorbable polymer barrier of poly(DL-lactide) to enhance graft containment. METHODS: A total of 22 consecutive patients, each contributing one infrabony lesion, are reported. After patients completed presurgical preparation, the infrabony lesions were surgically treated with a combined approach that included root surface treatment with citric acid. The two groups differed in their composite graft; one received DFDBA-EMD (n = 10) and the other received FDBA-EMD (n = 12). Patients followed a stringent postoperative protocol and were evaluated 6 months postsurgery. Clinical outcomes were assessed by changes in clinical attachment level (CAL) and probing depth (PD) from pretreatment. Surgical re-entry of several sites was possible in each group. RESULTS: CAL at pretreatment measured 9.2 +/- 1.3 mm and 9.1 +/- 1.9 mm for DFDBA-EMD and FDBA-EMD groups, respectively, with corresponding PD of 8.4 +/- 1.6 mm and 8.9 +/- 2.0 mm for each group. At 6 months post-treatment, CALs were reduced to 4.7 +/- 1.3 mm and 3.8 +/- 1.0 mm for DFDBA-EMD and FDBA-EMD groups, respectively; with corresponding PD decreased to 3.0 +/- 0.8 mm and 3.2 +/- 1.0 mm. Relative improvements in CAL for the DFDBA-EMD and FDBA-EMD groups were 49.1% +/- 11.0% and 57.3% +/- 9.4%, respectively (P <0.07). CONCLUSIONS: This case series demonstrates the clinical benefits of using a combined therapeutic approach in which a biologic mediator (EMD) was combined with either DFDBA or FDBA. In this limited case series, a trend was observed towards greater improvement in clinical attachment level gain in advanced infrabony defects when EMD was

combined with FDBA as compared to DFDBA. Larger prospective controlled clinical trials are needed to determine if differences exist in the relative efficacy of DFDBA versus FDBA in combination with EMD.

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 10 MEDLINE
 AN 2002137615 MEDLINE
 TI Pyrimidine biosynthesis in *Pseudomonas oleovorans*.
 AU Haugaard L E; West T P
 SO JOURNAL OF APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY, (2002) 92 (3) 517-25.
 Journal code: 9706280. ISSN: 1364-5072.
 AB AIMS: To investigate the regulation of de novo pyrimidine biosynthesis in the polyhydroxyalkanoate-producing bacterium *Pseudomonas oleovorans* at the level of enzyme synthesis and at the level of aspartate transcarbamoylase activity. METHODS AND RESULTS: The effect of pyrimidine supplementation on the pyrimidine biosynthetic pathway enzyme activities was analysed relative to carbon source. Two uracil auxotrophs of *P. oleovorans* were isolated that were deficient for aspartate transcarbamoylase or dihydroorotate activity. Pyrimidine limitation of these auxotrophs increased the de novo pathway activities to varying degrees depending on the pathway mutation and the carbon source utilized. At the level of aspartate transcarbamoylase activity, pyrophosphate and uridine ribonucleotides were found to be strongly inhibitory of the *Ps. oleovorans* enzyme. CONCLUSIONS: Pyrimidine biosynthesis is regulated in *Ps. oleovorans*. Taxonomically, the regulation of the pyrimidine biosynthetic pathway appeared dissimilar from previously studied *Pseudomonas* species. SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT OF THE STUDY: New insights regarding the regulation of nucleic acid metabolism are provided that could prove significant during the genetic manipulation of *Ps. oleovorans* to increase the synthesis of polyhydroxyalkanoates.

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 10 MEDLINE
 AN 2001569127 MEDLINE
 TI Biodegradation of poly(tetramethylene succinate-co-tetramethylene adipate) and poly(tetramethylene succinate) through water-soluble products.
 AU Kitakuni E; Yoshikawa K; Nakano K; Sasuga J; Nobiki M; Naoi H; Yokota Y; Ishioka R; Yakabe Y
 SO ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY / SETAC, (2001 May) 20 (5) 941-6.
 Journal code: 8308958. ISSN: 0730-7268.
 AB Poly(tetramethylene succinate-co-tetramethylene adipate) (PBSA) and poly(tetramethylene succinate) (PBS) were hydrolyzed experimentally into water-soluble oligomers and monomers by *Chromobacterium* extracellular lipase. The oligomers were identified by high-performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry and ¹H-nuclear magnetic resonance, which indicated that a total of 28 oligomer species were liberated from PBSA, and that 13 of them were identical to the hydrolysates from PBS. Moreover, 20 of the species were polyester-based compounds of monomer units, and the other 8 species were small amounts of diurethane compounds. Bis(hydroxybutyl) succinate (BSB) and bis(hydroxybutyl) hexamethylene dicarbamate (BHB) were the typical oligomers and were chemically synthesized. Biodegradability of BSB and BHB was examined for 28 d in the activated sludge, and analysis of the results of this study indicated that the final conversion rate of constituent

carbon to carbon dioxide was estimated at 80 mol% for BSB and 10 mol% for BHB. The remaining amount of carbon in the undegraded BHB was 20 mol%. In the presence of BSB, the biodegradability of BHB was increased by about 1.5 times. The suggestion was made that BSB induced a growth of microorganisms and helped BHB degradation. This is consistent with the observation that the biodegradation of BHB in native soil for 60 d reached > 60%.

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 10 MEDLINE
 AN 2001247328 MEDLINE
 TI Sensitivity to adipic acid used in polyester synthesis.
 AU Guin J D
 SO CONTACT DERMATITIS, (2001 Apr) 44 (4) 256-7.
 Journal code: 7604950. ISSN: 0105-1873.

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 10 MEDLINE
 AN 2000412315 MEDLINE
 TI Properties of a bacterium which degrades solid poly(tetramethylene succinate)-co-adipate, a biodegradable plastic.
 AU Uchida H; Nakajima-Kambe T; Shigeno-Akutsu Y; Nomura N; Tokiwa Y; Nakahara T
 SO FEMS MICROBIOLOGY LETTERS, (2000 Aug 1) 189 (1) 25-9.
 Journal code: 7705721. ISSN: 0378-1097.
 AB Various microorganisms were screened for their ability to degrade poly(tetramethylene succinate)-co-(tetramethylene adipate) (PBSA). Strain BS-3, which was newly isolated from a soil sample, was selected as the best strain. From taxonomical studies, the strain was tentatively ascribed to belong to the genus Acidovorax, most probably to the species *A. delafieldii*. Strain BS-3 could degrade both solid and emulsified PBSA, and also emulsified poly(tetramethylene succinate). During the degradation, a lipase activity was observed in the culture broth. This lipase activity was induced more strongly by PBSA than by tributyrin or triolein which are typical substrates of lipase. These observations strongly suggest that this lipase was involved in the PBSA biodegradation in strain BS-3.

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 10 MEDLINE
 AN 2000197519 MEDLINE
 TI Sterilization, storage stability and in vivo biocompatibility of poly(trimethylene carbonate)/poly(adipic anhydride) blends.
 AU Edlund U; Albertsson A C; Singh S K; Fogelberg I; Lundgren B O
 SO BIOMATERIALS, (2000 May) 21 (9) 945-55.
 Journal code: 8100316. ISSN: 0142-9612.
 AB Biodegradable blends of poly(trimethylene carbonate) (PTMC) and poly(adipic anhydride) (PAA) have been proven to be strong candidates for controlled drug delivery polymers *in vitro*. We now report on the stability, sterilizability and in vivo local tissue response of these matrices. Blend matrices were sterilized by beta-radiation or ethylene oxide gas treatment, stored at different times and temperatures, and analyzed for changes in physicochemical properties. Moisture uptake at different relative humidities and storage times was determined. Sterilization procedures induced hydrolysis of the matrices. Ethylene oxide gas sterilization had a significantly more marked effect upon the matrix properties than radiation treatment. The onset of degradation was reflected in a decrease of crystallinity and molecular weight along with a change of blend composition. A similar onset of matrix degradation was

observed upon storage in air. The physicochemical properties of the blends were well preserved upon storage under argon atmosphere. Biocompatibility of PTMC/PAA implants was assessed in the anterior chamber of rabbits eyes for 1 month. At selected post-operative time points, aqueous humor was analyzed for white blood cells and the corneal thickness was measured. The results suggest good biocompatibility of PTMC-rich matrices, whereas fast eroding PAA-rich matrices caused inflammatory responses, due to a burst release of degradation products.

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 10 MEDLINE
 AN 1999294527 MEDLINE
 TI Polymer-assisted regenerative therapy: case reports of 22 consecutively treated periodontal defects with a novel combined surgical approach.
 AU Rosen P S; Reynolds M A
 SO JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY, (1999 May) 70 (5) 554-61.
 Journal code: 8000345. ISSN: 0022-3492.
 AB This report describes the clinical application of an in situ formed barrier of poly(DL-lactide) used in combination with a composite graft of demineralized freeze-dried bone allograft (DFDBA) mixed with calcium sulfate and tetracycline in a ratio of 7:2:1 and citric acid root conditioning for the treatment of intrabony and furcation defects. The clinical outcome was assessed by changes in clinical attachment level (CAL) and probing depth (PD) in 18 consecutively treated patients with 17 intrabony and 5 furcation lesions. After patients demonstrated acceptable oral hygiene, the lesions were surgically treated with combination therapy using an in situ formed barrier over a DFDBA composite graft. Patients followed a stringent postoperative protocol and were evaluated at 6 months postsurgery. CAL improved for all sites from a presurgical average of 8.8+/-2.3 mm to 4.4+/-1.6 mm at 6 months postsurgery (4.4+/-1.5 mm gain), while PD was reduced from an average of 8.3+/-2.1 mm presurgery to 3.3+/-1.1 mm at 6 months postsurgery (5.0+/-1.8 mm reduction). Five furcations were treated, of which 4 were Class II and 1 was Class III. Of these furcation lesions, 3 had complete clinical closure, while 1 improved by 1 grade. The Class III furcation remained the same. Results suggest that DFDBA composite graft covered by an in situ formed barrier on root surfaces treated with citric acid can enhance the prognoses of teeth with periodontal lesions as measured by CAL gains and PD reductions. Further studies are warranted to compare this treatment to other more traditional forms of regenerative therapy to determine its comparative efficacy.

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 10 MEDLINE
 AN 1998247307 MEDLINE
 TI Biodegradation of aliphatic-aromatic copolymers by Thermomonospora fusca and other thermophilic compost isolates.
 AU Kleeberg I; Hetz C; Kroppenstedt R M; Muller R J; Deckwer W D
 SO APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1998 May) 64 (5) 1731-5.
 Journal code: 7605801. ISSN: 0099-2240.
 AB Random aliphatic-aromatic copolymers synthesized from 1,4-butanediol, adipic acid, and terephthalic acid (BTA) have excellent thermal and mechanical properties and are biodegradable by mixed cultures (e.g., in compost). Over 20 BTA-degrading strains were isolated by using compost as a microbial source. Among these microorganisms, thermophilic actinomycetes obviously play an outstanding role and appear to dominate the initial degradation

step. Two actinomycete strains exhibited about 20-fold higher BTA degradation rates than usually observed in a common compost test. These isolates were identified as *Thermomonospora fusca* strains. They appeared to be particularly suitable for establishment of rapid degradation tests and were used in comparative studies on the biodegradation of various polyesters.

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 10 MEDLINE
 AN 91177147 MEDLINE
 TI Migration testing of plastics and microwave-active materials for high-temperature food-use applications.
 AU Castle L; Jickells S M; Gilbert J; Harrison N
 SO FOOD ADDITIVES AND CONTAMINANTS, (1990 Nov-Dec) 7 (6) 779-96.
 Journal code: 8500474. ISSN: 0265-203X.
 AB Temperatures have been measured using a fluoro-optic probe at the food/container or food/packaging interfaces as appropriate, for a range of foods heated in either a microwave or a conventional oven. Reheating ready-prepared foods packaged in plastics pouches, trays or dishes in the microwave oven, according to the manufacturers' instructions, resulted in temperatures in the range 61-121 degrees C. Microwave-active materials (susceptors) in contact with ready-prepared foods frequently reached local spot temperatures above 200 degrees C. For foods cooked in a microwave oven according to published recipes, temperatures from 91 degrees C to 200 degrees C were recorded, whilst similar temperatures (92-194 degrees C) were attained in a conventional oven, but over longer periods of time. These measurements form the basis for examining compliance with specific and overall migration limits for plastics materials. The testing conditions proposed depend on the intended use of the plastic - for microwave oven use for aqueous foods, for all lidding materials, and for reheating of foods, testing would only be required with aqueous simulants for 1 h at 100 degrees C; for unspecified microwave oven use, testing with olive oil would be required for 30 min at 150 degrees C; and for unspecified use in a conventional oven testing with olive oil would be required for 2 h at 175 degrees C. For microwave-active materials, it is proposed that testing is carried out in the microwave oven using a novel semi-solid simulant comprising olive oil and water absorbed onto an inert support of diatomaceous earth. The testing in this instance is carried out with the simulant instead of food in a package and heating in the microwave oven at 600 W for 4 min for every 100 g of simulant employed. There is an option in every case to test for migration using real foods rather than simulants if it can be demonstrated that results using simulants are unrepresentative of those for foods. The proposed testing conditions were validated as being realistic by measurement of the specific migration of various components from different plastics into foods under actual conditions of use and comparing with migration into simulants. Migration of plasticizers from PVC and VC/VDC copolymer films was monitored for both microwave reheating and cooking of foods. Total oligomer concentrations were measured from poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) trays, and volatile aromatics from thermoset polyester trays, using both types of container in microwave and conventional ovens. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:19:24 ON 30 JAN 2003